



HEBBURN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1969

HEBBURN-ON-TYNE:

Printed by SMITH BROS. (Hebburn & Jarrow) LTD.,

Lyon Street.



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CONTENTS

	Page
Committees	3
Preface	5
Section A.—Statistics of the Area.	
(a) General Statistics	7
(b) Physical and Social	7
(c) Vital Statistics	11
Section B.—General Provision of Health Services.	
(a) Public Health Services	16
(b) Local Health Authority Services	18
(c) Hospital Services	23
(d) Executive Council	25
Section C.—Prevalence and Control of Infectious and other Diseases	26
Section D.—Environmental Health of the Area	33

HEBBURN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1969 — 1970

Chairman.

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Vice-Chairman.

Coun. H. Downey.

MEMBERS.

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Coun. John Evans.
Coun. Mrs. Florence Bell.

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Coun. Hugh Downey.

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Coun. ~~Alan Hardy~~ *T. G. SUTTON*

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Coun. Leslie Brett.

Monkton Ward.

Coun. James W. Wallace.
Coun. G. L. Burnham.
Coun. Richard Fenwick.

UNITED DISTRICTS OF JARROW, HEBBURN, FELLING AND BOLDON. JOINT COMMITTEE.

HEBBURN MEMBERS.

Coun. H. Downey.
Coun. Mrs. Bell.
Coun. J. N. Laffey, J.P.

Coun. Mrs. S. McIntyre.
Coun. H. S. Greenwood.

No. 2 AREA HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE.

HEBBURN MEMBERS.

Coun. Mrs. S. McIntyre.
Coun. Mrs. Bell.
Coun. J. N. Laffey, J.P.

Coun. H. Downey.
Coun. H. S. Greenwood.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TELEPHONE 832361. CIVIC CENTRE, HEBBURN.

PREFACE.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Hebburn

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the health of the Urban District and the work of the Health Department for the year 1969.

The health statistics are set out in detail in the body of the report; there are, however, certain features on which I would like to comment.

The principal vital statistics show no significant changes compared with the year 1968. The population of the Urban District fell by 190 to 24,540; this was more than the natural increase. Excess of births over deaths was 84.

The birth rate showed a decrease to 14.8 compared with 15.1 in 1968; the standardised birth rate (i.e., adjusted for age and sex distribution of the population) was 13.8 which was below the figure of 16.3 for England and Wales.


The infant mortality rate fell to 11.0 compared with 24.0 in 1968; this is well below the national figure of 18.0. Details are given on page 12, including causes. Happily there were no maternal deaths.

The death rate of 11.4 showed an increase compared with 9.5 for the previous year. The standardised death rate of 14.5 exceeds that for England and Wales which is 11.9. Heart disease and cancer continue to be the most important causes of death and are responsible for over fifty three per cent of the mortality. Heart diseases accounted for 44 male and 48 female deaths. Cancers were next with 36 male and 21 female deaths.

This year deaths from cancer of the lungs rose from 12 in 1968 to 20, and may be compared with 19, 12 and 19 deaths for the three previous years 1966—68 in view of the increasing deaths nationally from this cause.

In conclusion, I wish to record my appreciation of the assistance and co-operation I have received from the Chairman, Members of the Council, other Officials and my staff in the Health Department.

HUBERT C. WEIR,
Medical Officer of Health.



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SECTION A.**Statistics of the Area.**

A. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District in acres (excluding tidal waters)—1,563.

Estimated resident population—24,540.

Number of inhabited houses—8,363.

Number of Council houses—5,076.

Number of Council houses erected during the year—99.

Number of private houses erected during the year—3.

Rateable Value at 31st December, 1969—£1,102,372.

Estimated Penny Rate product, 1969/70—£4,516.

B. PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL.**1. Description of the Area**

The Urban District of Hebburn is roughly rectangular in shape. Its West and North boundaries are formed by the bend of the River Tyne. In the East, Hebburn and Jarrow have a common boundary running approximately north and south from the river. The Southern limit of the Urban District is contiguous with Boldon Urban District, the eastern half of which follows the line of the Newcastle-Sunderland main line Railway.

The Newcastle-South Shields Railway runs through the District parallel to the course of the River Tyne enclosing the Shipbuilding and repair yards, a large Electric Gear and other works. Other Industries in the area include Engineering, Chemical, and Paint Works. There is a large Coke Works in the Southern part of the Urban District.

(b) **Employment.**

Mr. C. Cain, Manager of the Employment Exchange, has kindly supplied the following information relating to Employment, Unemployment and Disablement :—

General

Unfortunately, the promising start to 1969 referred to in the 1968 report was not maintained throughout the year. Further redundancies in electrical engineering and fluctuations in the level of shiprepairing combined to produce a fall of 6% in the level of employment in the manufacturing industries. A fall in demand for building workers also contributed to the drop in employment amongst men.

One bright note, was the increase in the employment opportunities for Women.

Estimated Numbers of Employees in the Area of Jarrow and Hebburn.

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Agriculture, Mining and Quarrying	68	4	72
Manufacturing Industries			
2. Engineering and Electrical Goods	8,455	2,855	11,310
3. Shipbuilding, Repairing and Marine Engineering	3,833	212	4,045
4. Metal Manufacture	1,201	118	1,319
5. Paper, Printing and Publishing ...	16	25	41
6. Chemicals and Allied Industries ...	948	190	1,138
7. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement ...	266	19	285
8. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ...	168	329	497
9. Textiles, Clothing and Footwear...	105	318	423
10. Timber, Furniture, etc.	243	50	293
11. All other Manufacturing	1,486	1,317	2,803
Total—All Manufacturing ...	16,789	5,437	22,226
12. Distributive Trades	620	1,276	1,896
13. Professional, Scientific, Banking, Insurance	514	927	1,441
14. Building and Construction ...	1,355	31	1,386
15. Public Administration	656	179	835
16. Transport and Communication ...	291	21	312
17. Miscellaneous Services	456	896	1,352
Total—All Industries	20,681	8,767	29,448

Registered Disabled Persons

The following number of persons were registered as Disabled within the meaning of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944 on 20th April, 1970.

Category of Disability				Men	Women
Surgical	...	...	...	291	45
Medical	...	...	...	231	56
Psychiatric	...	...	...	24	4
Others ...	...	...	...	80	25
Total	...	...	...	626	130

Unemployment among the disabled

The following unemployed Registered Disabled Persons are included in the above figures.

Category of disability				Men	Women
Surgical	...	...	...	27	6
Medical	...	...	...	38	7
Psychiatric	...	...	...	8	1
Others	...	...	...	9	—
Total	...	...	...	82	14

Industrial Rehabilitation and Vocational Training

During 1969, 45 local men commenced courses of training in new occupations at Government Training Centres, compared with 34 during 1968. Twenty men and six women completed courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit.

Unemployment

1969, like 1968, was a year of consistently high unemployment registers. Once again, this was due mainly to a lack of work for the ship-repair yards, particularly in the earlier part of the year. Although the spring and the middle of the year saw an improvement in the position, this was not as marked as in previous years.

	Males	Females	Total
(a) Lowest total during year 12/5/69...	972	134	1106
(b) Highest total during year 13 1/69	1522	144	1666
(c) Average during 1969	1165	138	1303
(d) Average during 1968	1182	198	1380
(e) Average during 1967	867	330	1197

Sickness Morbidity

The following table gives the number of new claims of sickness benefit received for Jarrow and Hebburn for 1969.

January	...	1,633
February	...	2,266
March	...	2,275
April	...	1,143
May	...	1,124
June	...	1,488
July	...	1,002
August	...	1,150
September	...	1,145
October	...	1,228
November	...	1,390
December	...	2,152
Total	...	17,996

C. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Population—Estimated mid-year 24,540.

Live Births:	M.	F.	Total.
Total	197	167	364
Legitimate	179	156	335
Illegitimate	18	11	29
Birth Rate	14.8		
Comparability Factor	0.93		
Standardised Birth Rate	13.8		
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)	8.0%		

Still Births:			
Total	2	3	5
Legitimate	1	3	4
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Rate per thousand total live and still births	14.0		
Rate per thousand estimated resident population	0.2		

Total Live and Still Births:	199	170	369
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Deaths:			
All Causes	142	138	280
Death Rate	11.4		
Comparability Factor	1.27		
Standardised Death Rate	14.5		

Principal Causes of Death,	M.	F.	Total.	% of total Deaths.
Respiratory Disease	30	15	45	16.1
Cancer (all types)	36	21	57	20.3
Heart Disease	44	48	92	32.8
Vascular disease of the Nervous System	7	26	33	11.8

Comparison of Vital Statistics.

	England & Wales.	Hebburn
Standardised Birth Rate	16.3	13.8
Infant Mortality	18.0	11.0
Still Birth Rate	13.0	14.0
Standardised Death Rate	11.9	14.5

Infant Mortality

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:	M.	F.	Total.
Total	1	3	4
Legitimate	1	3	4
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

All infants per 1,000 live births	11.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	12.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age:

Total	—	2	2
Legitimate	—	2	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Neo-natal Death Rate.

(i.e. Infant Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)
5.0

Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age:

Total	—	2	2
Legitimate	—	2	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Early Neo-natal Death Rate

(i.e. Infant Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)
5.0

Perinatal Death Rate

(i.e. stillbirths and deaths under one week combined
per 1,000 total live and still births).
19.0

Maternal Mortality (including abortion):

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	—
Number of Deaths	—

Causes of Infant Deaths.

Prematurity	1
Infection	1
Congenital Defects	2
	—
	4

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HEBBURN, 1969

	Male	Female	Total	% of Total Deaths
Malignant Neoplasm, buccal cavity, etc.	2	—	2	.7
Malignant Neoplasm, œsophagus	1	—	1	.4
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach ...	5	—	5	1.8
Malignant Neoplasm, intestine	3	3	6	2.1
Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	18	2	20	7.1
Malignant Neoplasm, breast ...	—	5	5	1.8
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus ...	—	2	2	.7
Malignant Neoplasm, prostate ...	2	—	2	.7
Leukæmia	—	1	1	.4
Other malignant neoplasms ...	5	8	13	4.6
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	2	—	2	.7
Diabetes Mellitus	2	3	5	1.8
Other endocrine, etc., diseases	1	3	4	1.4
Anæmias	3	—	3	1.0
Mental disorders	1	—	1	.4
Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	3	1	4	1.4
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	4	5	1.8
Hypertensive disease	2	3	5	1.8
Ischæmic heart disease	37	32	69	24.6
Other forms of heart disease ...	4	9	13	4.6
Cerebrovascular disease ...	7	26	33	11.8
Other diseases of circulatory system	5	2	7	2.5
Influenza	—	1	1	.4
Pneumonia	9	3	12	4.3
Bronchitis and emphysema ...	19	7	26	9.3

				Male	Female	Total	% of Total Deaths
Asthma	...	...	...	1	3	4	1.4
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...		1	1	2	.7
Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	1	—	1	.4
Intestinal obstruction and hernia				—	1	1	.4
Cirrhosis of liver	...	...		—	1	1	.4
Other diseases of digestive system	...	...		—	1	1	.4
Nephritis and Nephrosis			...	—	4	4	1.4
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	...			1	—	1	.4
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	...	...	...	—	2	2	.7
Congenital anomalies	...	...		—	4	4	1.4
Other causes of perinatal mortality	...	...		—	1	1	.4
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	...	...	...	1	4	5	1.8
Motor vehicle accidents			...	1	1	2	.7
All other accidents	...	...		4	—	4	1.4
All causes				142	138	280	100

Vital Statistics of Hebburn for Previous Years

Year.	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality Rate.
1926	26,190	26.6	11.8	97
1936	22,939	18.7	13.3	90.7
1937	22,700	16.9	12.7	67.9
1938	22,950	19.0	11.7	69.0
1939	23,490	17.6	12.0	48.3
1940	21,770	20.4	14.3	45.3
1941	22,200	18.0	15.5	128.4
1942	21,950	17.7	13.1	80
1943	21,760	20.7	13.7	64
1944	22,290	22.1	13.8	56
1945	22,250	19.3	11.5	48
1946	22,780	22.0	12.8	67.6
1947	22,750	22.1	12.3	65.6
1948	22,990	20.0	10.8	32.4
1949	23,050	21.1	10.6	34.9
1950	22,990	19.1	11.5	40.1
1951	23,140	19.2	11.7	51.5
1952	23,100	18.9	10.9	32.0
1953	23,440	19.0	10.7	38.1
1954	23,480	19.8	10.2	38.6
1955	23,570	20.9	10.2	38.5
1956	23,720	21.5	11.2	27.5
1957	23,880	23.4	11.9	48.4
1958	23,970	22.8	10.6	32.8
1959	24,170	23.3	11.6	14.2
1960	24,290	22.4	10.5	27.5
1961	24,980	20.9	10.1	7.7
1962	25,020	19.9	11.7	36.1
1963	25,050	20.1	12.1	21.8
1964	25,110	21.3	10.6	28.0
1965	25,070	20.9	9.3	22.9
1966	25,030	18.1	10.9	24.3
1967	24,940	18.0	10.5	20.1
1968	24,730	15.1	9.5	24.0
1969	24,540	14.8	11.4	11.0

SECTION B.**General Provision of Health Services in the Area.****PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES****1. (a) Staff of Health Department.**

Medical Officer of Health.

H. C. WEIR, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,
F.R.S.H., F.R.I.P.H.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

P. MILNE, Cert. R.S.I., & S.I.B., Cert R.S.I.
Meat Inspection.

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

R. CARVER, Cert. P.H.I.E.B.,
Dip. R.S.H. Meat Inspection, Dip. R.S.H.
Smoke Inspection.

Clerk.

Mrs. E. WILSON.

Pupil Public Health Inspector.

P. COLLINS.

Technical Assistant.

G. CLOUSTON.

Rodent Operator.

J. T. SMITH.

1. (b) County Council Staff.

Assistant Medical Officer.

Dr. L. ROSS, M.B., B.S.

School Dentist.

J. K. CHRISTIE, B.D.S.

Dental Receptionist.

Mrs. I. BURDIS.

School Nurse.

Mrs. N. CARNEY.

Health Visitors.

Miss M. FALLON, S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V.
Mrs. I. WILKINSON, S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V.

District Nurse.

Mrs. M. J. PATTERSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
88 Cambridge Avenue. Tel. 832081.

Midwives

Miss L. CHARLTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., 1 Wear Road.
Tel. 832538.

Home Help Organiser.

Mrs. E. M. MEREDITH, 16 Park Terrace, Dunston.
Tel. 604304.

2. **Laboratory Services.**

	Pos.	Neg.	Total
Sputum	5	—	5
Fæces	41	185	226
	46	185	231

3. **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.**

Section 47—**Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Attention.**

It was not necessary for the Council to take any action under this section. During the year a number of cases were investigated by the Medical Officer of Health and, where necessary, admission to Hospital or Hostel was arranged, or the services of a home help were provided.

Section 50—**Burial or Cremation of Dead.**

It was not necessary for the Council to take any action under this Section during the year.

B. LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, Part III, the Personal Health Services are provided by Durham County Council and administered through the Area Health Sub-Committee on which Hebburn U.D.C. is represented by five members.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

(Section 22)

Ante-Natal.

Sessions Each Wednesday: All Day.

Alternate Fridays: Afternoon.

The following figures show the number of expectant mothers who attended the Clinic, and the number of visits which these mothers paid to the Clinic.

Number of Mothers	237
Attendances	1,032

Post-Natal.

Sessions: Monthly—last Wednesday morning.

Number of Mothers attending the Clinic on one or more occasions	2
The total number of attendances during the year was	4

Child Welfare.

Sessions: Tuesday and Friday mornings.

The following table shows the number of infants and toddlers who attended the Clinic, and the number of attendances of these children throughout the year.

No. of Children.			Attendances.		
Under 1.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	Under 1.	1-2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.
122	186	97	1,728	450	191

MIDWIFERY

(Section 23)

There is 1 County Midwife in Hebburn.

During the year she attended 30 confinements, which represents 8.1 per cent of all registered live and still births.

Domiciliary Confinements.

Doctor.	Booked.	Not Booked.	Analgesia Gas and Air.	Pethedine.
Present at Delivery	1	—	1	1
Not present at Delivery ...	29	—	20	24
Total ...	30	—	21	25

HOME NURSING

(Section 25)

Two whole-time nurses were employed during the year.

	No. of cases	Visits.
Medical	205	4,953
Surgical	103	3,273
Tuberculosis	2	85
Maternal complications...	—	—
Others	—	339
	310	8,650

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

(Section 26).

The following tables give the numbers of children vaccinated and immunised at the Clinic and by General Practitioners in the district:—

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.	
Under 1 year	1-4	5-16	Total	1-15	Total
9	130	7	146	3	3

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Primary Immunisations.				Re-inforcing injections.		
Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-16 years	Total	1-4 years	5-16 years	Total
8	229	10	247	397	2	399

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

(Given either singly or in combination)

Primary Immunisations.				Re-inforcing injections.		
Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-16 years	Total	1-4 years	5-16 years	Total
6	154	—	160	31	—	31

TETANUS IMMUNISATION

(Given with Diphtheria or Diphtheria/Whooping Cough)

Primary Immunisation.				Re-inforcing injections.		
Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-16 years	Total	1-4 years	5-16 years	Total
8	229	11	248	391	2	393

**DETAILS OF POLIOMYELITIS & DIPHTHERIA
IMMUNISATION CARRIED OUT IN SCHOOLS — 1969**

Full Course Diphtheria & Tetanus	Booster Diphtheria & Tetanus	Booster Diphtheria	Full Course Polio	Booster Polio
82	200	4	68	227

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

The Urban District is served by the Ambulance Depot at Ushaw Road, Hebburn.

All requests for ambulance transport should be made to the Headquarters Control, Telephone Durham 4488.

The Hebburn depot serves the population in the Borough of Jarrow, the Urban districts of Felling, Hebburn, Boldon and Washington, and part of Sunderland Rural District. The present population is 125,000 persons of which about two-thirds live on the river side in Jarrow, Hebburn and Felling.

The following table gives a summary of the year's work :—

HEBBURN DEPOT.

Journeys.	Persons carried.			Mileage
	Stretcher.	Sitting.	Total.	
9,254	4,678	35,019	39,697	209,867

No. of Ambulances—10.

No. of Drivers—28.

Depot Superintendent—1.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

(Section 29)

No. of home helps employed during the year ... 72

No. of cases attended at 1st January, 1969 ... 151

No. of new cases provided with home helps ... 44

Types of cases :—

Old Age Pensioners 192

Sickness 3

Tuberculosis —

Maternity —

Total ... 195

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959**Mentally Ill.**Formal and informal admissions
arranged by Mental Welfare Officers 47**Mental Sub-normality**

1. Under Supervision 80

2. In hospitals 29

109

Children notified during the year as

1. Ineducable 5

2. Requiring supervision after leaving
school 1

6

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The local hospital services are administered by the South Shields District Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board. The following hospitals serve this area:—

Hospital.	Type.	No. of Beds.	Departments.
Ellison Hall Infy., Hebburn.	General.	16	Geriatrics.
Hebburn Hospital, Hebburn.	Chronic & Long Term Sick.	24	Chronic Sick.
Palmer Memorial, Jarrow.	General.	30	General Surgery. Dermatology. Casualty.
Primrose Hill, Jarrow.	Chronic & Long Term Sick.	24	Geriatrics.
Danesfield, Jarrow.	Maternity.	23	Obstetrics.

All Clinics are held at the Diagnostic Centre, General Hospital, South Shields, except the Clinic at Danesfield.

Infectious Diseases cases are admitted to Sheriff Hill Hospital, Gateshead, and Walkergate Hospital, Newcastle, and other extensive hospital facilities are available in South Shields and Newcastle.

CHEST CLINIC

The Clinic is at the Diagnostic Centre, South Shields.

Times of Clinics.

Dr. P. M. Rooze—

Monday—9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Men).

Wednesday—9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Women).

Dr. W. Rozner—

Monday—9.30 a.m. (Men).

Tuesday—9.30 a.m. (Asthma).

2 p.m. (Children and Contacts).

Wednesday—2 p.m. (Women).

Friday—2 p.m. (Children and Contacts).

VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS

The following number of patients from the Hebburn District were treated at the Newcastle and South Shields Clinics during 1969.

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Non-Venereal	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Newcastle ...	—	—	2	—	12	1
South Shields ...	—	1	2	2	17	9
Sunderland ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	1	4	2	29	10

BLOOD TRANSFUSION

Mr. G. Tait Hunter, the Regional Organiser, has kindly supplied details of the donor panels and the sessions in Hebburn during the year.

Date of Sessions	No. of Donors attending.
22nd January ...	113
12th February ...	73
9th April ...	57
9th July ...	125
30th July ...	55
8th October ...	79

Donor Panel at 31/12/69 ...	451
New donors bled during 1969 ...	36

In addition to the above General Public Sessions the service has received excellent support from the following industrial firms:—

Baker Perkins Ltd.
 The Bushing Co. Ltd.
 A. Reyrolle & Co. Ltd.
 Pyrotenax Ltd.

D. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Nine general practitioners serve the Urban District from their surgeries in the town. A number of Jarrow Doctors have patients in Hebburn Urban District.

Dr. J. N. Swainston	}	Tel. 832125
Dr. E. M. Norman		
Dr. P. L. Norman		

Dr. J. H. Phillips	}	Tel. 832133
Dr. S. C. Kar		

Dr. N. J. Allan	}	Tel. 832106
Dr. T. O. Kinnis		
Dr. B. Comaish		

Dr. J. Hardy	Tel. 832593
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SECTION C.**Report of the Medical Officer of Health on
Prevalence and Control of Infectious and
other Diseases.**

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1969 was 44 compared with 273 during the previous year. It is pleasing to be able to record yet another year with a complete absence of Poliomyelitis.

MEASLES.

There were 9 cases compared with 207 during the previous year. The majority of the cases occurred in the first half of the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were no cases of this disease notified during the year. There can be no doubt that this disease tends, when it occurs, to be of such a mild nature, that it may well pass almost unrecognised and without receiving, or indeed requiring, medical attention.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The incidence of this disease continued at a satisfactory low level with 3 cases notified during the year. There can be no doubt of the value of immunisation which is offered both by local general practitioners and also at the local authority clinic.

DYSENTERY.

There were only 3 cases notified. Although this is quite a small number there is no doubt quite a large dormant infection among the population which may break out at any time. Personal Hygiene must therefore be our watch-word

FOOD POISONING.

There were no cases of suspected Food Poisoning notified during the year. I must still impress on the public the necessity for strict personal hygiene, and on the food handlers, in particular, that constant guard against contamination of edible articles must be maintained.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Once again, there were no cases of this disease notified during the year. Although, in the absence of cases, there continues to be apathy amongst adults with regard to immunisation, the proportion of children vaccinated is fairly satisfactory, and was further improved with the advent of oral vaccine which is so simply administered. This disease is no longer one of childhood and now attacks young people and adults with increasing frequency. These older people are more likely to be affected by the paralytic type and I must, therefore, impress on them the benefits of protection to be acquired by oral immunisation.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis showed a decrease with 4 cases notified during 1969 compared with 7 during the previous year. There were no deaths.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1969

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 to 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 to 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26 to 35	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
36 to 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46 to 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56 to 64	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and Over	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

The table below shows the incidence of new cases and of deaths from tuberculosis over the last 20 years.

Year.	Population	Respiratory		All Types	
		New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths
1949	23,050	51	17	55	18
1950	22,990	45	15	50	15
1951	23,140	39	14	46	16
1952	23,100	52	9	58	11
1953	23,440	55	6	60	6
1954	23,480	45	4	47	4
1955	23,570	38	3	42	4
1956	23,720	46	2	52	2
1957	23,880	45	2	52	2
1958	23,970	39	2	46	3
1959	24,170	37	3	38	3
1960	24,290	31	2	34	2
1961	24,980	30	3	32	3
1962	25,020	27	4	31	5
1963	25,050	23	1	26	1
1964	25,110	13	1	16	1
1965	25,070	18	3	20	3
1966	25,030	13	2	14	2
1967	24,940	12	—	14	—
1968	24,730	7	1	9	1
1969	24,540	4	—	6	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES — CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1969

Diseases	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total 1968	Total Difference
Measles ...	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	9	207 - 198
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	1 + 2
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 - 1
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 - 3
Dysentery ...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1 + 2
Infective Jaundice ...	5	2	4	6	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	23	41 - 18
Food Poisoning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 - 11
Tuberculosis Pul. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	4	7 - 3
Tuberculosis Non-Pul. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1 + 1
Total ...	6	3	6	6	4	4	3	3	3	2	1	3	44	273 - 229

INFECTIOUS DISEASES: Age Incidence, Wards, Hospital Treatment.

Diseases	All Ages	Under 1	5—9	1—2	3—4	10—14	15—24	25—44	45—64	65 & Over	Wards						Hospital
											W.	C.	N.	E.	V.	M.		S.
Measles	9	2	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	5	1	—
Whooping Cough ...	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Dysentery	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Infective Hepatitis ...	23	—	2	4	9	4	1	2	1	—	2	—	2	—	16	1	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	2	2	—	2
Non-Pul. Tuberculosis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
Totals	44	4	11	4	11	4	1	4	2	3	3	1	2	1	6	28	3

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
1969**

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,

CIVIC CENTRE, HEBBURN

Tel. Hebburn 832361

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report of the work of the Public Health Inspection service for 1969.

The opportunity has been taken to extend the comment on several aspects of the department's work in the field of environmental health in an attempt to present a more readable report, and the statistical content has been kept to a minimum wherever possible.

1969 saw a growing international awareness and concern of the potential dangers which are now threatening the quality of our daily lives, as technological developments advance at a dramatic pace. Air and water pollution are spotlighted by the occurrence of major incidents which threaten human and animal life, the ever increasing din of traffic, aircraft and other aspects of modern life which make conditions unbearable, the growing use of pesticides and herbicides which destroy our natural fauna and flora, and the increase in the use of animal antibiotics which find their way into our daily food.

All these, together with bad housing, the areas of industrial dereliction and waste, and the need to conserve areas of natural beauty for the enjoyment of all, are matters which are now receiving the attention of governments throughout the world. The Council of Europe's Human Rights Convention guarantees the right of every individual to enjoy a healthy and unspoiled environment, including clean air and water, freedom from undue noise and other nuisances and reasonable access to the coast and countryside. These are matters which have been the close concern of the public health inspector who for nearly 100 years has struggled to improve urban conditions and preserve the natural environment.

Insofar as Hebburn is concerned, in two of these subjects, air pollution and unfit housing, excellent progress has been made in the last two decades, but towards the end of the year it became apparent that further progress towards clean air was going to be frustrated by the developing crisis in the solid smokeless fuel industry.

It is regrettable that owing to insufficient suitable staff, so little attention has been paid to food hygiene and inspection, where a great deal of work remains to be done.

There were no staff changes during the year. Mr. P. Collins, pupil public health inspector was successful in passing the Intermediate Diploma examination.

I would again express my thanks to all members of the department for their efforts during the year. I also extend thanks to other officers of the Council, and to various outside bodies and organisations whose help and co-operation has been invaluable.

P. MILNE,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION D.**Public Health Acts, 1936—1961**

NUISANCES

This term embraces a wide variety of conditions which may interfere with the health or comfort of the public, and are usually dealt with by the service of an abatement notice, unless they are specifically provided for under some other enactment.

It has been the practice to secure the repair of dwelling houses under the nuisance provisions of the 1936 Act rather than use the powers of the Housing Act, 1957 which has always bristled with difficulties inasmuch as the service of a statutory notice states that when the works or repair are completed the dwelling will be fit for human habitation. The Public Health Act provisions have been rather restrictive in their application, and as a result of the Dennington Committee's report on housing maintenance, new powers are introduced in the Housing Act 1969 to secure the maintenance of all dwellings, regardless of tenure. This will now allow the local authority to serve a notice when a property requires "substantial repair", bearing in mind its age, character and locality. This should go a long way in preventing the run-down of property which is of a reasonable standard.

WATER SUPPLY

The public water supply is provided by the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company from their reservoirs situated in north-west Durham. From time to time the supply is augmented from a series of deep wells situated near the coastal area of the County.

Numerous complaints were received from householders at one period of the year regarding the public supply. The nature of these complaints varied from "a slimy appearance or taste, white specks in the water to cloudiness or turbidity". Several people said their electric kettles were making "peculiar" noises whilst heating and one lady went so far as to allege that the water was causing a rash on her skin.

Complainants fears were allayed when it was explained that the water was perfectly pure and fit for drinking. This was only another manifestation of the problems which have followed the introduction of the soft water from the Derwent Reservoir. The explanation of this particular matter was that due to depletion of the reservoir it had been necessary to augment supplies from a deep well at Fulwell, and this water was extremely hard. Certain technical difficulties had been experienced in securing a thorough mix, and as a result there had been

a tendency for "slugs" of hard water to pass through. The cloudiness in the water was due to aeration, and soon settled out and a chemical analysis of a sample of water confirmed its purity.

Fluoridation of Water

Due to a change of policy by some authorities, it has not been possible to secure agreement to add fluoride to the water supply in order to raise it to the recommended content of one part per million. Fluoride already exists naturally in the supply to the extent of about 0.5 parts per million.

Circulars on fluoridation of water supplies were received from the Department of Health and Social Security and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government expressing the hope that local authorities will adopt measures for fluoridation and enclosing a comprehensive bibliography of fluoride literature from all parts of the world.

Lead in Drinking Water

The Ministry of Health issued a reminder in 1967 regarding plumbo-solvent waters and the use of lead piping therewith.

The water supply in the town has no plumbo-solvent properties, and chemical analysis shows the lead content to be of the order of less than 0.02 mg/l, which is very much below the recommended upper limit of 0.3 mg/l after 16 hours contact with lead pipes. 0.1 mg/l is the normally accepted upper limit but the World Health Organisations International Standards for Drinking Water of 1963 now gives a revised figure of 0.05 mg/l as the upper limit.

Discolouration of Hot Water Supplies

This problem continues unabated, and will continue so until the direct type of hot water back boilers made of cast iron or steel are replaced with indirect systems.

An experiment with polyphosphate capsules in the cold water feed tanks of several old Council houses was abandoned as inconclusive.

Chemical Analysis of Water

A typical chemical analysis of water taken from the Hebburn supply is as follows :—

PH value	...	...	...	...	...	7.45
						parts per million
Total solids	...	...	...	...	...	125
Chlorine as chlorides (Cl)	...	...	...	...	...	17
Free ammonia (as nitrogen)	...	...	...	...	...	0.03
Albuminoid ammonia (as nitrogen)	...	...	...	...	...	0.03
Nitrogen as nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	0.85
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 27°c.)	...	...	...	...	...	0.2
Total hardness	...	...	...	...	...	80
Non-carbonate hardness	...	...	...	...	...	45
Carbonate hardness (CO ₃)	...	...	...	...	...	35
Lead (Pb)	...	...	...	...	less than	0.02
Copper (Cu)	...	...	...	...	...	0.54
Iron (Fe)	...	...	...	...	...	none
Appearance and colour (Hazen degrees)	...	...	...	...	...	less than 5 almost colourless
Smell and taste	...	...	...	...	...	normal
Residual free chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	none

All dwelling houses in the town are now supplied with water within the premises.

Bacteriological Examination of Water

9 samples of water were taken by the department from consumers' taps and all were highly satisfactory—No coliform bacilli per 100 ml.

Swimming Baths

The water of the public swimming bath in the town was regularly sampled and found to be in a satisfactory bacteriological condition.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

The changing pattern of public entertainment has affected the two cinemas in the Town. One has closed down and the remaining one is now devoted mainly to the playing of bingo.

There are a number of clubs, both licensed and non-licensed, but these are open only to members, and there are also several community centres catering for housing estate residents and other activities.

There have been no problems of any significance.

NOISE ABATEMENT

No new complaints of nuisance from noise were received during the year from any fresh source, and the only continuing complaint was in respect of a site where slag was being recovered from a tip and crushed, dried, graded and coated, chiefly for the purpose of road making material.

Two petitions signed by nearby residents were received, and after discussions with the firm's management, certain adjustments were made to the process in an endeavour to reduce the noise level. It must, however, be recognized that this particular process, which is carried out in the open closely adjacent to dwelling-houses will, by its very nature, be a noisy one, and the only measures which can be taken are aimed at keeping the noise level to a minimum, and avoiding early morning starting when the ambient noise level is low. The life of this tip is limited, and if the present level of demand for material is maintained, a valuable site would be available within a few years besides which an eyesore in the town would be removed.

Our successful efforts two years ago regarding the use of "silencers" on concrete breakers and other pneumatic equipment has continued to be effective in built-up areas.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Certain trades mainly connected with the processing and treatment of animal and other organic wastes are statutorily defined in the Public Health Act, 1936 and their establishment requires the consent of the local authority.

There are no such processes in Hebburn, but from time to time complaints are received regarding a factory which processes animal waste, for the manufacture of glues, gelatin, fertilisers, etc. An obnoxious odour is emitted from this plant, which is situated on the opposite bank of the River Tyne, and this particularly pungent odour is evident when the wind is blowing from the source towards Hebburn.

Consultations with the Chief Public Health Inspector of the authority where the factory is situated revealed that this matter was already being dealt with and the firm were proposing to spend a substantial sum of money to install new plant during the ensuing twelve months to eliminate the trouble.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

The last common lodging house in the town closed down in 1948.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

It was not necessary to invoke the powers of the Public Health Act regarding the use, for human habitation of any tents, vans, sheds and similar structures.

SANITATION AND BUILDINGS

These matters are dealt with under a variety of headings, as follows :—

Sewerage and sewage disposal

No serious matters have arisen in connection with the Town's sewerage system. Some 9,205 water closets are connected to the water carriage system and there are no premises remaining on ash or earth closets.

It is a matter of regret that no progress can be reported on the proposed Tyneside sewage disposal plan.

Refuse removal and disposal

This service is under the control of the Transport and Cleansing Superintendent, Mr. R. Bone.

From time to time the refuse storage arrangements at the Council's School Street flats give rise to serious concern, due to the large accumulations of household refuse in and around the refuse disposal hoppers, particularly on corridors and stairs. Despite the efforts of the cleaners, this nuisance continues unabated, and is especially bad at week-ends and holiday periods when conditions become very foul indeed.

Until some better system is devised, I fail to see how matters can be improved.

The metal dustbin is still the main method for storing domestic and trade refuse, but owing to the dramatic change in the character of refuse over the last few years, I think the time is fast approaching when new methods of refuse storage will be introduced. Many authorities have widely adopted the paper or plastic sack system, and one estate in the town is now equipped with this method. Collection work is made easier, but from a purely hygienic point of view the sack is in some respects less satisfactory than the bin.

The town's refuse is disposed of by tipping on a site adjacent to the River Tyne, and serious smoke nuisances arise periodically when the tip catches fire. The firing is usually caused by unauthorised scavengers or children, and the Cleansing Department has to take special measures to control these conflagrations. This problem will be solved when the proposed regional incinerator is eventually built in South Shields.

Keeping of Animals

Through co-operation with the local pigeon fanciers association, the Council established a site adjoining the King Edward V Playing Field, for the keeping of pigeons. This site which is provided with water supply and is properly fenced, should go a long way towards tidying-up a number of partly disused allotment sites scattered around the town.

It is hoped that a similar effort will be made to contain on one site the miscellaneous assortment of huts and sheds used to keep poultry and other livestock on these old allotments.

Although there has probably been no significant increase in dog ownership during recent years, complaints are received about the number of dogs which roam about the town, especially on housing estates, fouling streets, buildings and open spaces besides being a hazard to traffic.

Animals are turned out to fend for themselves, and at times packs of a dozen have been seen roaming about. Byelaws seem to be of little avail and the only satisfactory answer to this problem would seem to be the employment of a dog-catcher to impound animals which could be reclaimed within a stipulated time upon payment of a fee, failing which they would be destroyed.

Public Conveniences

The town has in the past, been well served with these public necessities, but the activities of vandals have resulted in damaged and unuseable equipment, which the Council has been loathe to repair. The four remaining conveniences cannot be considered satisfactory and it is impossible to maintain them in a hygienic condition. The modern trend is for the establishment of conveniences equipped with washing and other facilities in addition to the normal basic requirements, and with attendance.

Schools

Four old schools continue in use, and their condition and standard of facilities fall far short of those of the modern post-war premises which have been erected on the new estates. The Education Authority is acutely aware of the shortcomings of these establishments and they are due for replacement as soon as the re-building programme will permit this. No action was necessary by this department during the year.

Watercourses, Ditches, Ponds, etc.

Towards the end of the year a start was made on culverting a section of the Bede Burn the only remaining watercourse in the town. When this area is landscaped, and the adjoining slag heap is eventually cleared, the amenities will be enhanced.

Filthy and Verminous Premises

Treatment was necessary in 12 houses in which conditions had deteriorated to such an extent that complete disinfection was called for. Verminous conditions were also associated with several of these, usually in the form of fleas or bed bugs.

Sanitary Accommodation

There are an estimated 9,205 water closets in the area which is entirely served by a water carriage system.

Disposal of Asbestos Waste

The hazards associated with the inhalation of asbestos fibres have been known for many years, and in response to a request from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, investigations were made at all Firms in the town regarding the methods of asbestos waste disposal to ascertain that no dangers to public health existed. Firms were advised by circular letter, and the arrangements for waste disposal were found to be satisfactory, and not likely to give rise to accidental exposures of the public.

Housing

Housing Acts, 1957—1969

NEW HOUSES

During the year the following new houses were erected:—

By the Local Authority	99
By private persons	3
	<hr/>
Total ...	102
	<hr/>

There were 8,363 inhabited houses at the end of 1969.

Council houses completed during the year were at Spencer Street, Mountbatten Avenue, St. Oswald's Road and Lukes Lane.

INSPECTION AND HOUSING CONDITIONS

The 263 visits made related to disrepair of houses which constituted nuisances, and were all dealt with under the Public Health Act, by the service of 47 informal notices and 4 statutory Notices.

The gradual reduction in the number of notices served over the last ten years is chiefly due to the very large number of houses demolished under our slum clearance programme, and the shift of emphasis from repair to clearance and improvement.

A substantial proportion (about 22%) of visits were made in connection with inspections in slum-clearance areas, and a further 152 in connection with improvement grants.

CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

During the year under review a further area of properties in south Argyle Street, the Argyle Street No. 2 Compulsory Purchase Order containing 200 dwellings and 16 other premises was confirmed. The third and remaining area in south Argyle Street containing 203 dwellings and 12 other premises was submitted to the Minister towards the end of 1969, as a compulsory purchase order.

Since the commencement of slum clearance in the Edward Street area in 1954, the number of properties dealt with is shown in the following statistical summary.

Year	Unfit dwellings		Dwellings not unfit—Housing Act, 1957, Part III	Total	Other buildings
	In clearance areas	As individual unfit unfit			
1945-1953	—	35	—	35	5
1954	77	3	—	80	5
1955	172	5	—	177	1
1956	128	7	—	135	10
1957	170	2	2	174	—
1958	22	3	—	25	13
1959	332	3	8	343	5
1960	13	3	—	16	5
1961	40	10	3	53	—
1962	13	4	—	17	—
1963	95	1	—	96	4
1964	94	—	—	94	—
1965	—	—	—	—	—
1966	336	—	102	438	19
1967	298	—	145	443	17
1968	273	—	36	309	14
1969	165	2	35	202	16
	2228	76	331	2637	114

2,627 families comprising 8,066 persons have been rehoused from these dwellings during a period of 25 years, the greater majority (2,600 dwellings) within the last 16 years. This represents about 165 families per year on an average.

Towards the end of 1969, a report was prepared for submission to the Health Committee, of a survey of properties in the Victoria Road East area. It is anticipated that this will complete the Councils' programme of Slum clearance, apart from the possibility of small pockets of unfit houses or individual houses.

Details of the remaining areas are :—

Year	Unfit dwellings		Dwellings not unfit—Housing Act, 1957, Part III	Total	Other buildings
	In clearance areas	As individual unfit houses			
1970	167	—	36	203	12
1971	146	—	—	146	—
	313	—	36	349	12

The completion of these two areas will bring the total of dwellings dealt with to 2,986, entailing the re-housing of 2,971 families comprising some 9,010 persons, which represents about 36% of the town's population.

PUBLIC ENQUIRIES

One public enquiry was held during 1969, and despite numerous objections lodged by owners, the Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed the Argyle Street No. 2 Compulsory Purchase Order with a modification in respect of one house.

It is worth recording that the Minister has seen fit to change the classification of only 43 dwellings out of a total of 2,271 represented as unfit for human habitation. This represents 1.9% for those dwellings where the Minister's Inspectors differed with the Public Health Inspector's evaluation of the properties. 24 of these were owner-occupied dwelling-houses in the Newtown area which coincided with the publication, in 1968, of the Government's White Paper "Old Houses into New Homes" in which proposals were made to pay compensation to owner-occupiers of unfit properties.

The inspection and assessment of dwelling-houses as to their unfitness or otherwise is a task which should only be made by properly qualified and experienced officers, and our record in Hebburn fully bears this out.

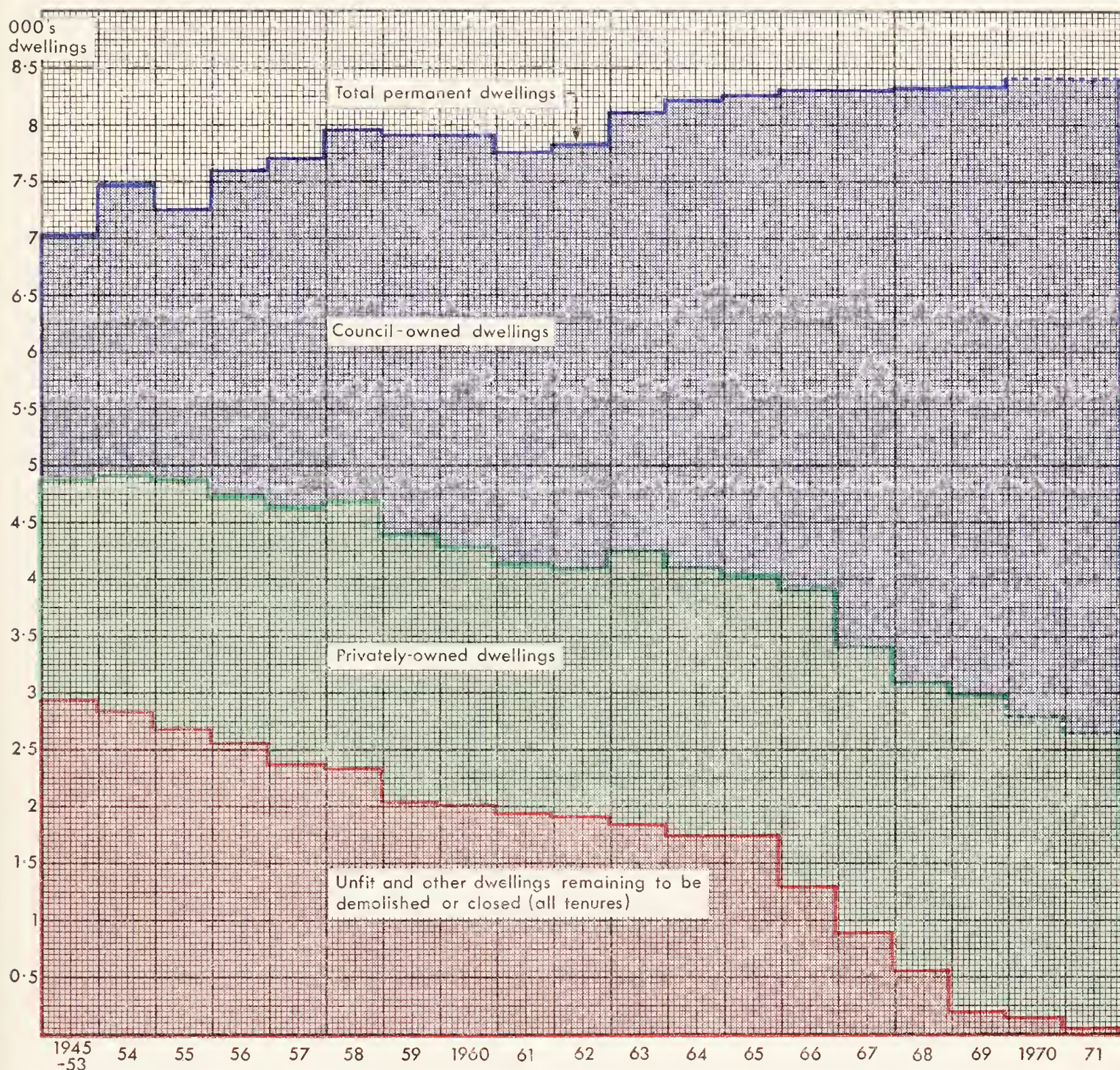
HOUSES DEMOLISHED OR CLOSED

95 dwellings along with a number of other premises were actually demolished in 1969. Two dwellings were demolished as a result of Demolition Orders made under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.

HOUSING STOCK IN HEBBURN

The total stock of permanent dwellings has risen from 7,014 in 1953 to 8,363 in 1969, an increase of 1,349. This comprised 2,108 Council houses in 1953 (5,379 in 1969) and 4,906 privately owned houses in 1953 (2,981 in 1969). Upon completion of the Slum clearance programme in 1971, the stock of houses in the private sector should be around 2,650.

This is shown graphically as follows :—



BUILDING PROGRAMME

48 traditional type houses were completed and occupied on the Spencer Street scheme, 16 at Mountbatten Avenue, 26 of the 72 at St. Oswalds Road and 9 at Lukes Lane.

An extension of the Council's School Street housing project is under construction and this will provide a further 480 dwellings, along with shops and other amenities.

A scheme for the re-development of a section of the Newtown central area is in the preparatory stage, and this provides for some 526 dwellings in high, medium and low blocks. Both family dwellings and units of small accommodation for elderly people and single persons are planned,

together with community facilities and resident wardens for the old people. The scheme allows for integration with the new shopping centre and existing 4-storey maisonette blocks, re-routing of vehicular access, and extensions to the shopping area with parking areas.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT

It is anticipated that rehousing from the remaining clearance areas should be completed in the latter part of 1971 and preliminary work has already been started on the inspection of certain areas of the town with a view to formulating policy on the improvement of those older dwellings which are likely to remain.

In May, a report was presented to the Health Committee detailing the overall situation relative to slum clearance, building and improvement.

After the slum clearance programme previously described is finished there will remain in the town some 958 dwelling-houses which were built prior to 1920, ranging in age from 55 to 70 years. The major proportion is situated in the South and Victoria Wards, and a smaller number in the West and Monkton Wards. About 42% are owner-occupied.

With the introduction of the Housing Act 1969 the emphasis will move from the unfit house to the improveable house, at least so far as Hebburn is concerned.

Concurrent with the improvement of houses in the private sector, the department carried out a sample survey of the Council's 934 pre-war and 88 post-war houses in the Victoria and Monkton Wards. Detailed inspection was made of some 200, i.e., 1 in every 5, and a representative sample was selected from all the different types.

The information obtained was presented as a report to the Council and the Housing Management Committee commenced drawing up active plans to carry out improvements in the first pilot area.

The North Eastern Housing Association completed modernisation and renovation to 78 of their houses, and are preparing a scheme for similar treatment to other areas of property owned by them.

The Council delegated all matters relating to housing improvement and qualification certificates to the Public Health Inspector, except building regulation and town planning aspects which continue to be dealt with by the Engineer and Surveyor, who is also responsible for revitalisation work on Council houses by the Direct Labour Department.

During the year 20 applications for Standard grants were received and approved. No discretionary grant applications were received.

Food Inspection and Premises

Food and Drugs Acts 1955

One of the most essential aspects of the public health inspector's duties is the safeguarding of the public's food supply against infection, contamination and unwholesomeness at every stage from production, to transportation, storage and sale to the consumer.

It is vital that food should be regularly and systematically sampled for bacteriological and chemical examination and all types of food premises have to be inspected to ensure that proper standards of hygiene are maintained.

Owing to the staffing position, and the large volume of work on slum clearance and smoke control, only minimal attention has been given to food control duties. This is shown in the number of visits of inspection and sampling during the year—199 compared with 229 for the previous year.

I found it necessary to comment upon this in last year's report, and until the Council decides to appoint another qualified inspector to bring the establishment up to its former level, it must accept that a lower standard of food hygiene will prevail in Hebburn. There are 157 food premises in the town which received attention on 98 occasions; this means that each food establishment receives a visit on an average of once in eighteen months.

MEAT INSPECTION

There are no slaughterhouses in the town, all meat supplies being obtained from wholesalers, chiefly in Newcastle and South Shields.

MILK

All milk sold in the area is processed, bottled and distributed by outside firms.

33 samples of pasteurised milk and 19 samples of sterilized milk were taken, and all samples in both designations passed the prescribed tests. 5 of the samples were of school milk.

There are now four grades of milk marketed: Untreated, Pasteurised, Ultra High-Treated and sterilized. Untreated milk—is produced from a herd of animals which have been individually tuberculin tested and subjected to periodical veterinary examination. The retail milk is required to pass the half-hour Methylene Blue Test which is an indicator

of its bacterial condition and keeping quality. Pasteurised Milk—is produced by raising the temperature of the milk to certain levels and maintaining it there for a given time. The milk is tested by the Methylene Blue Test or the Phosphatase Test. Ultra High Treated (UHT) Milk—a new method where the milk is heated to 270°C. for one second and fed to sterile containers. Most bacteria are destroyed, and the milk needs to pass a simple colony count test. It has a much longer storage life under correct conditions. Sterilized milk—is filtered, clarified, homogenised, and bottled and then heated to 212°F. It must pass the Turbidity Test which indicates correct sterilization.

All samples were taken at retail shops or from milk roundsmen in bottles or cartons, and 100% results must be considered most satisfactory. However, no samples appear to have been taken from milk dispensing machines, and I consider that is one form of retail outlet which needs more attention.

Tubercle Bacilli

No tests were reported of the examination of milk for the presence of tubercle bacilli. This test is confined to untreated milks of which none were sampled.

Brucella Abortus

Similarly, no tests were reported under this heading. This is also confined to raw milk.

Antibiotics in Milk

No reports were received of milk samples containing residual antibiotics.

All milk samples are taken by the County Health Inspector under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960.

ICE CREAM

There are 52 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream several ice-cream vending vehicles operate in the town, and their products consist of soft ice-cream dispensed from a refrigerator on the vehicle.

All 12 ice-cream samples taken for bacteriological examination were from these retail vehicles. It was a matter of some concern that 5 samples were in Grade 4 and 2 in Grade 3 and not all were confined to one retailer.

There is no precise bacteriological test for ice-cream and the Methylene Blue Test is used to measure the bacterial quality of ice-cream. It is a useful means of grading ice-creams, and gives an indication when further investigation is needed. The majority of samples should fall into Grades 1 or 2.

The unsatisfactory gradings of the samples were followed up by close investigations into methods of sterilising the equipment, and utensils, servers, etc., and advice was given regarding correct hygienic procedures.

This is one aspect of food control where a great deal more work could usefully be done especially when one considers the vast consumption of this particular food.

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD

The total amount of meat and other foods examined and condemned as unfit for human consumption during 1969 was as follows :—

	Tins, packets, etc.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Meats	40	1	2	8
Fruit	122	1	—	8
Vegetables	56	1	16	—
Fish	6	—	—	6
Miscellaneous	27	—	—	24
Bread loaves	4	—	—	—
	255	7	3	14

400 kg.

A number of tins of corned beef which formed part of a larger consignment to a local butcher were found to contain meat in an advanced state of decomposition. The tins appeared perfectly sound, and showed no evidence of defects or damage, and the matter was considered serious enough to be taken up with the Department of Agriculture of Eire and also the packing company in that country. The tins in question formed part of a large consignment of corned beef exported to this country, and subsequent investigation showed that the tins used were not lacquered internally and this gave rise to dark staining of the contents, but would not account for the decomposition.

The exporters made arrangements for the remainder of the original consignment to be returned to Eire.

FOREIGN MATTER IN FOOD

The public lodged 15 complaints with the department, of items of food and drink containing foreign matters of various sorts. Details of these are given in the following table.

Description	Nature of Complaint	Action Taken
Meat pie	Mould	None
Apple tart	Mould	Warning to Manufacturer
Carton of Milk	Contamination inside carton	Warning to Dairy
Bottle of Milk	Cracked and leaking bottle	Warning to Dairy
Orange pudding	Containing piece of tin foil	Warning to Manufacturer
Peach melba	Mould	Warning to Manufacturer
Jam tart	Insect in tart (Rove beetle)	Warning to Manufacturer
Bottle of Milk	Yellow stain inside (Iron rust)	Warning to Dairy
Meat pie	Containing metal staple	Fined £10/0/0d.
Apple tart	Mould	Fined £10/0/0d.
Loaf of Bread	Mould	Fined £10/0/0d. on each of two charges
Bottle of lemonade	Containing glass fragments	Fined £25/0/0d.
Oranges displayed for sale	Mould	Fined £5/0/0d.
Loaf of Bread	Containing cockroach	Fined £15/0/0d.
Carton of Yogurt	Mould	Fined £20/0/0d.
Carton of Milk	Taste of oil	Case dismissed

Every complaint of this nature calls for a thorough investigation which may range from the household larder through to the manufacturer. Investigations are often prolonged and require a good deal of painstaking work.

It does not follow that every case of foreign matter in food reported to the public health inspector will necessarily result in legal proceedings. To quote one example, a householder complained that a meat pie which she had bought was in a mouldy condition, but subsequent investigation showed that it had lain in an unventilated larder for at least 36 hours, and there was no evidence to prove that it was unfit for consumption when she had purchased it.

FOOD HYGIENE

134 visits were made to premises where food and drink is prepared, handled or sold. Every opportunity is taken to explain to occupiers and management what is necessary to ensure the safety and cleanliness of the food they handle.

During the year I gave several talks to womens' organisations in the town, and matters of food hygiene were always vigourously discussed at such meetings.

A matter of some concern are the various premises which are scheduled for demolition under compulsory purchase orders, where the occupiers intend either to wind-up their businesses or apply to the Council for new shop premises within new housing schemes. Many of these shops are left to continue business after the dwelling houses are cleared because their new premises are not built. This gives rise to a deterioration in the condition of these old premises upon which owners are naturally loathe to expend money and energy. A policy of shop erection well in advance of clearance is the obvious answer to this difficult problem.

MOBILE SHOPS AND STALLS

There is little change in the situation regarding the sale of food from mobile shops, only 23 visits of inspection being possible.

There are no stalls or open markets within the town.

FOOD PREMISES

The types and numbers of food premises in the Urban District are as follows :—

Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fish fryers	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
General dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Grocery and Provision dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Canteens industrial	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
School Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Manufacturing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hospitals and institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Restaurants, cafés, snack bars	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Public houses and off-licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
							157

Under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 67 of these premises are registered for the following purposes :—

Sale of Ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	52
Manufacture of Sausage and preserved meats	...	...	...	...	...	16

Air Pollution

Reviewing the clean air programme over the last ten years, it is encouraging to report an emerging pattern of a cleaner atmosphere insofar as the domestic and industrial chimney is concerned. Visible smoke pollutants are gradually reducing, but unfortunately the invisible pollutants, chiefly sulphur dioxide, are not reducing at the same pace, and are unlikely to do so whilst solid, smokeless fuels continue to be burnt in our hearths. Town gas, and the natural methane gas from the North Sea are virtually sulphur-free, electricity is completely so, and many of the lighter fuel oils now have a low sulphur content.

There is a world-wide growing concern about the increase in pollution from motor vehicles, and the dense exhaust clouds from sub-sonic and the new super-sonic jet planes in airport areas are also causing alarm to residents living under flight paths. These matters may not be of immediate concern to Hebburn, but they do show how the so-called progress of modern life today may become the public health hazard of tomorrow.

SMOKE CONTROL ORDERS

The No. 11 Order came into operation on the 1st October and the No. 12 Order was submitted for Ministry approval and is scheduled for operation from the 1st October, 1970.

At the end of the year some 5.177 premises were under smoke control, equivalent to 60.0% of all premises in the town. Hebburn continues to lead the North-East in its smoke control programme, most of the appliances having been converted for burning solid fuel. The following table shows the proportions of smokeless fuel systems installed.

Fuel	Council houses	Private houses	Other Premises	Total	%
Solid fuel	2873	621	14	3508	(67.7)
Gas	617	222	71	910	(17.6)
Electricity	152	90	120	362	(7.0)
Oil	374	3	20	397	(7.7)
Totals	4016	936	225	5177	

These figures are adjusted to include all new development and to exclude demolished properties in smoke control areas.

The total cost of installing central and other heating systems in Council houses situated in Smoke control areas is £445,456 up to the end of 1969. £63,366 of this expenditure is recoverable as Exchequer grants. A further sum of £20,412 has been paid to private householders towards the cost of converting domestic appliances, of which £11,664 is also recoverable as Exchequer grants.

The total net expenditure on Council and private conversion work, after deducting Exchequer contributions has therefore been £399,585 to date.

Details of this expenditure are given in tables at the end of this report.

SOLID SMOKELESS FUEL SUPPLIES

Towards the end of the year it became apparent that all was not well in the solid smokeless fuel industry. The supply of locally-produced soft coke used on open grates was scheduled to cease in the spring of 1970 and the more expensive alternative fuels were not available in the North-east. Many local authorities, including Hebburn, will be faced with the choice of installing more expensive appliances without the aid of Exchequer contributions or revoking or suspending smoke control orders to permit householders to revert to burning bituminous coal without breaking the law.

The position was aggravated when householders began to find it difficult to obtain regular supplies of Sunbrite hard coke, especially in cold weather, and apprehension was increased when it became known that supplies of this fuel could not be guaranteed for new Smoke control orders after Spring of 1971.

INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION

Continued progress has been made in this field, and during the year the largest industrial concern in the town received approval for a central oil-burning boiler plant to serve the needs of their factory. A bituminous paint works commenced operating new plant for the production of protective coating enamels, and this has brought about a marked reduction in emissions.

Some small improvement was effected at a slag recovery works, but complaints continued to be received during spells of dry, windy weather, of the dust from the process being carried to nearby dwelling houses. The firm are acutely aware of the nuisance and have endeavoured to carry out all suggestions for minimising dust emissions.

The large coking and by-products plant at Monkton continues to be a seemingly intractable source of pollution, and following discussions between the Council and the National Coal Board it appeared that little improvement was likely at the works for the time being.

The Clean Air Act, 1968 introduced new powers to control the burning of materials other than in a furnace, i.e., in the open air. A warning was issued to one firm regarding heavy smoke emission from the burning of rubber tyres, etc., in the open air at their factory.

Approval of Chimney Heights

Those clauses in the Clean Air Act 1968 relating to certain industrial provisions, i.e., dark smoke, grit and dust arrestment and measurement and chimney heights came into operation. A summary of these provisions was prepared and copies sent to all industrial concerns in the town.

One application for determination of the height of a chimney was received from a large firm of electrical engineers. Approval was given for a chimney 140 feet high to serve a central boiler house.

Measurement of Air Pollution

Air pollution monitoring equipment is sited in the department's Office.

The apparatus consists of a meter through which outside air is pumped at a rate of about 72 cubic feet every 24 hours. The air passes through a filter paper which is stained by the smoke in the air, and the degree of staining is measured in a light-sensitive meter and expressed in terms of microgrammes of smoke and tarry matter per cubic meter of air, according to the shade of the stain.

The air is passed through a bottle containing diluted hydrogen peroxide. Sulphur dioxide reacts with the hydrogen peroxide to produce diluted sulphuric and Titration with a standard alkaline solution indicates the amount of sulphur dioxide present.

Monthly variation in the recorded amount of Smoke and Sulphur dioxide during 1969

Month	SMOKE		SULPHUR DIOXIDE	
	Average daily reading	Highest daily reading	Average daily reading	Highest daily reading
January	261	736	233	525
February	201	458	218	434
March	—	561	—	516
April	117	190	123	348
May	84	158	116	177
June	—	85	—	162
July	41	83	81	133
August	19	54	34	128
September	32	126	54	190
October	57	285	70	240
November	94	290	125	345
December	—	—	—	—

All readings are in microgrammes/cubic metre.

Pest Control

This service is carried out under the various provisions of the Public Health Acts and the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act by a full-time operator under the direction of the public health inspector.

Rodent Control

Treatment of domestic premises is carried out free of charge. A charge is made for business and industrial premises. Several large firms have entered into yearly contracts with the Council for the treatment of their premises, and this arrangement works extremely well.

A twice yearly treatment of the town's sewers is made, and it is gratifying to report that little infestation by rats was present and that, only in some older sections of the sewers.

Constant attention has to be given to the Council's refuse tip which adjoins the foreshore of the River Tyne and several sewer outfalls. The uncontrolled method of tipping provides a ready harbourage for rats, and it is only by frequent poison baiting that the rat population is kept in hand.

Other Pest Control

A considerable amount of the operator's time is spent dealing with infestations by insect pests of various sorts in domestic premises. The chief culprit is the cockroach and 218 dwellings were treated entailing 238 visits, all free of charge.

The Council's School Street flats were found to be infested with cockroaches, mostly in the ground floor flats and this presented some problems inasmuch as the insects were breeding in the heated environment and migrating through ducts and along pipe runs from one dwelling to another. A "blitz" treatment was carried out with one of the most recently introduced insecticidal dusts specially formulated to deal with cockroaches. Duct panels, cupboards and floorboards were removed and the insecticide introduced by a power blower. The treatment proved effective and at the end of the year there was a considerable reduction in the insect population.

Misuse of the refuse storage system especially around the disposal hoppers gives rise to considerable accumulations of refuse much of it of a putrescible nature, and this is a constant source of attraction not only for insect pests but also for rats and mice.

Details of work carried out are:—

Type of Infestation	Infestations Notification	Found by Routine	Number of Visits
Rats	16	10	78
Mice	67	—	200
Cockroaches	172	46	238
Fleas and Bugs	15	—	15
Miscellaneous	16	—	16
Houses disinfected	—	—	12
	286	56	559

Number of visits to industrial firms
under contract for rodent control—39.

FERAL PIGEONS, ETC.

There are a number of pigeons in the town and the areas which they inhabit are carefully watched in case they increase to a level where it will be necessary to deal with them. Steps were taken in several instances to prevent the access of pigeons to the roof spaces of empty or derelict premises.

WORKING CONDITIONS IN OFFICES AND SHOPS

The following report has been submitted to the Department of Employment and Productivity relative to the enforcement of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 in Hebburn, for the year 1969 as required under the provisions of Section 60 of the Act.

Registration

Difficulties continue to be experienced with the failure by occupiers to register their premises. This applies not only to newly-established businesses but also to transferred businesses. It seems that many occupiers are under the impression that registration is a personal one, and once they have registered there is no need to register again should they move.

A complete check of all premises for the purpose of registration was commenced near the end of the year, and the result of this operation should be reflected in the next years' figures.

Inspection

The number of visits of all kinds was increased during the year, most of these being follow-up visits, or visits combined with Food and Drugs administration.

All deposited plans for new development, or alterations to existing premises continued to be passed to me for examination and comment, and the opportunity is taken to discuss the proposals with occupiers, and architects in order to secure compliance with the requirements of the Act.

Cleanliness

This was generally less satisfactory in the smaller shop, where large stocks of goods prevented access for cleaning and decoration.

Temperature and Ventilation

No serious problems were encountered in connection with low temperatures.

Sanitary Conveniences

The standard of cleanliness in some smaller premises was still not satisfactory, and ill-lit conveniences were found in two instances.

Washing Facilities

These were generally satisfactory, particularly in those premises falling within the purview of the Food and Drugs Act.

Drinking Water

One instance of a lack of drinking water was found in a shop, but this was remedied by informal action.

In an office block it was found that the cold water supply to numerous wash-hand basins was fed from a storage tank on the roof, although several drinking fountains were connected directly to the mains supply. The occupier was advised to affix a suitable notice at each basin informing the staff that the water was not suitable for drinking, and this was done.

Accommodation for Clothing

Very few premises provide any specific means for drying outdoor clothing, and usually rely on the facilities for heating the premises.

It is frequently found that staff, particularly in smaller shops do not use the accommodation provided for hanging up outdoor clothes, but tend to leave them lying on tables, chairs or shelves.

First Aid

First-aid boxes were usually provided, but failure to replenish the contents after use, was found in several instances. Occupiers are strongly advised about this deficiency, and it was pointed out to them that if an accident should occur, the necessary first-aid items may not be available when they are urgently required.

Leaflets have been prepared and issued giving the statutory requirements both of the First Aid Order, and the Food and Drugs Act.

Accidents

Only 3 accidents were notified, all of a minor nature. 1 of these was investigated, but no action was called for.

Every opportunity is taken to emphasize to employers, their responsibilities under Section 48 of the Act. Large firms, such as banks, multiple stores and brewery companies and similar concerns are strict in the reporting of accidents, but the smaller shop and office may not be so responsible in their attitude to this matter.

Registered Premises and Employed Persons

Class of Premises	Number of premises	Numbers of persons employed
Offices	25	72
Retail Shops	122	531
Wholesale shops and warehouses	2	60
Catering establishments	15	151
Fuel storage depots ...	—	—
Totals ...	164	814
		Males ... 229
		Females ... 585

Number of Visits made during the year—123.

Number of premises receiving one or
more general inspections—35.

General Information

Two public health inspectors are designated under Section 52 of the Act as authorized inspectors.

No exemption applications were received and none were in operation.

No legal proceedings were instituted.

Miscellaneous

HAIRDRESSERS

During the year the Council made byelaws under the provisions of Section 77 of the Public Health Act, 1961, to secure cleanliness in hairdressers' and barbers' premises.

Copies of the byelaws were sent to all known hairdressers and barbers.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Approval was given for the operation of a horse-riding establishment on the outskirts of the town, the Council being satisfied that accommodation, pasture, food, drink and other matters relating to the welfare of the animals would comply with the Riding Establishments Act, 1964.

CARAVANS

PET ANIMALS

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

RAG FLOCK

No action was necessary under legislation relating to the above mentioned matters.

LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925

During the year information was supplied to the Clerk of the Council in respect of 146 applications made under the above Act regarding requisitions for search and official certificates of search in the Register of Local Land Charges.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Visits continue to be made to shops by the Council's part-time inspector, in connection with early closing, hours of closing, employment of young persons and Sunday employment and trading.

A number of shop proprietors were warned regarding the failure to display a notice specifying the weekly half-day closing.

Legislation, 1969

The following legislation affecting the work of the department was introduced during the year.

STATUTES

- Housing Act, 1969.
- Mines and Quarries (Tips) Act, 1969.
- Public Health (Recurring Nuisances) Act, 1969.
- Rent (Control of Increases) Act, 1969.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

- No. 871 Meat (Sterilization) Regulations, 1969.
- No. 1039 Food (Control of Irradiation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1969.

Ministry of Housing and Local Government

- No. 411 Clean Air (Height of Chimneys) Exemption Regulations, 1969.
- No. 412 Clean Air (Height of Chimneys) (Prescribed Form) Regulations, 1969.
- No. 995 Clean Air (Commencement No. 2) Order, 1969.
- No. 1262 Clean Air (Arrestment Plant) Exemption Regulations, 1969.
- No. 1263 Clean Air (Emission of Dark Smoke) (Exemption) Regulations, 1969.

Department of Health and Social Security

- No. 844 Public Health (Infectious Diseases) (Amendment) Regulations, 1969.

Department of Employment and Productivity

- No. 1323 Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 (Exemption No. 8) Order, 1969.

CIRCULARS

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

- No. 1 The Slaughter of Poultry Act, 1967.
- No. 2 Approved Chemical Agents.
- No. 3 Meat (Sterilization) Regulations.
- No. 4 Approved Chemical Agents.

Ministry of Housing and Local Government

- No. 2 Emissions from Cold Blast Cupolas at Iron Foundries
- No. 10 Housing Bill.
- No. 4 Enforcement of Planning Control.
- No. 12 Town and Country Planning General Development
(Amendment) Order, 1969.
- No. 13 Town and Country Planning General Regulations, 1969.
- No. 15 Town and Country Planning General
Acquisition of Land.
- No. 28 Clean Air Act—Height of Chimneys.
- No. 32 Industrial Noise.
- No. 29 Exempted Fireplaces.
- No. 54 Clean Air Act, 1968—Operation of certain Sections.
- No. 64 Housing Improvement and repair.
- No. 65 Area Improvement.
- No. 67 Houses in Multiple occupation.
- No. 66 Rent of Dwellings in Good repair, etc.
- No. 68 Slum Clearance.
- No. 72 Emission of Dark Smoke and
Arrestment Plant Exemptions.
- No. 81 Safety in Sewers and Sewage Works.
- No. 80 Disposal of Asbestos Waste.
- No. 92 Slum Clearance.
- No. 76 Natural Emergencies.

Department of Health and Social Security

- No. 12 Control of Irradiation of Food.

OTHER OFFICIAL REPORTS, ETC.

Health and Welfare—Cloakroom accommodation and Washing Facilities; Public Cleansing—Refuse collection and disposal, Street Cleansing; Royal Commission on Local Government in England—Written Evidence Accidents at Factories, Offices, Shops, Docks and Constructions Sites; Health and Welfare—Lighting in Offices, Shops and Railway Premises; Local Government Reform—Royal Commissioner's Report, etc.; Development of Tourism Act, 1969; The Natural Environment Research Council—Report; Food Hygiene Codes of Practice No. 8—Hygiene in the Meat Trades. Sale of Sub-Standard Poultry.

FACTORIES

The following are the prescribed particulars of the administration of the Factories Act, 1961, showing the number of factories and inspections made.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Inspections.	Notices Writtten	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	49	12	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises) ...	12	—	—	—
Total ...	69	14	—	—

Action taken in respect of defects found in course of inspection :—

Number of cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred.		Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
			To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—

OUTWORKERS

One notification of an outworker was received during the year.

Smoke Control Orders

Expenditure to 31st December, 1969

COUNCIL HOUSES

Order No.	Total houses	Houses Adapted	Total Cost*	Grant Exchequer	Nett Cost*	Average cost per house after deducting Grant
			£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	96	30	—	130	195	6 10 0
3	1	1	326	17	26	26 0 0
Joint	45	—	44	—	—	—
4	303	302	54,476	8,336	46,140	152 15 8
5	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	253	250	49,975	7,013	42,962	171 17 0
7	883	866	164,661	24,004	140,657	162 8 5
8	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	364	362	78,022	9,973	68,049	187 19 7
10	68	67	14,671	1,823	12,848	191 15 2
11	458	441	83,281	12,070	71,211	161 9 6
Total	2,471	2,319	445,456	63,366	382,098	—

PRIVATELY-OWNED HOUSES

Order No.	Total houses	Houses Adapted	Total Cost	Exchequer Grant	Nett Cost	Average cost per house after deducting Grant
			£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	51	38	430	172	258	6 15 9
2	795	669	7,033	2,813	4,220	6 6 6
3	4	—	—	—	—	—
Joint	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	2	2	143	57	86	43 0 0
5	3	3	65	26	39	13 0 0
6	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	26	21	847	339	508	24 3 10
8	136	51	4,731	1,892	2,838	55 13 4
9	17	11	625	251	374	34 0 0
10	131	91	5,277	2,111	3,166	34 15 8
11	179	140	10,009	4,004	6,005	42 17 10
Total	1,344	1,026	29,160	11,665	17,495	—
Grand Totals	3,815	3,345	474,616	75,031	399,585	—

* With the exception of Order Nos. 1, 2 and 3 these figures include expenditure on installing central heating systems, most of which is borne by the Housing Revenue account.

Note:

The total number of houses were those which existed at the time when the Orders were made. Subsequent clearance and re-development has resulted in substantial changes in the totals of several Orders.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS DURING 1969

Public Health Acts

Drainage and Sewerage	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Refuse storage and disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Verminous and dirty premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Swimming baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Noise Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisances, housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	263
Accumulations of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Housing Acts

Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	732
Improvement grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
Improvement of Council houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	215

Food and Drugs Act

Food inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Catering premises and canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Mobile shops, stalls, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

Clean Air Acts

Inspections and observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Smoke Control Areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	1229

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises

General inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Factories Act

Factories, Mechanical	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Factories, non-mechanical	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act

Rodent control	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	169

